



## AROUND THE FARM.

EDITED BY W. H. YEOMANS.

## COOKING FOOD FOR STOCK.

The real value of the experimental work that is going on in the United States lies in the fact that it becomes of practical utility in actual farm operations. The question of feeding stock is one of great importance in an economical point of view; but inclusions feeding there can be a great waste of available food material, and up to a comparatively recent period feeding was left wholly to the good judgment of the feeder, without any reliable information further than the results following any particular course pursued. In Europe, with the establishment of experimental stations, the question of cattle feed and the manner of feeding became one of study, and as a result tables of the relative feeding value of different products were made, which were being studied and made applicable to the condition of this country so far as was practicable, and, since the establishment of stations in this country, the study of the question has been one of deep interest. And so, right in the line of experimental work, has come in the question of value of cooked food when brought in direct comparison with uncooked food. About the time of the introduction of the Prindle steamer, there was raised a great cry regarding the value of cooked food, to which was added a great many well-do-do farmers at once set about introducing some sort of apparatus that would serve to cook animal food. Reports of astonishing results followed, but like many other new things, after a little time the enterprise was abandoned for some reason or another, and steamers and boilers went out of use, and with the light of further facts, some of the more enthusiastic days gone by, who approved of steaming or cooking now make the startling claim that it did not pay to cook food. But such a claim was hardly consistent with the spirit of progressive thinking that agriculture was encouraging, and hence, as indicated, the matter has been pursued in a thorough experimental manner.

The New York Experiment Station during the last summer carried out an investigation in the interest of determining the effect of cooking food for cattle. In the first place a chemical examination was made at the station of clover hay and corn meal, which were also used in the same manner as by the process of cooking; this was chiefly in that portion of the food denominated the albuminoids or nitrogenous material. This was a result that might have been expected, taken in connection with a statement made at a meeting of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, in which it was stated that albuminoid material was rendered very much more difficult of digestion by being cooked. In connection with the chemical examination, digestion experiments were carefully carried on in duplicate trials for the determination of as far as possible any liability of error, and as a result the following table was formed in which is shown the amount of digested albuminoids:

PER CENT. OF ALBUMINOIDS DIGESTED.		
	In raw food.	In cooked food.
Clover hay.....	67.65	53.27
Corn meal, fresh.....	68.63	60.53
Corn meal, old.....	72.58	63.17

While the experiments showed a decided loss in the case of both cooking, the above table also shows a much less digestible condition for feeding cooked, and will be better understood from the following table, based upon 100 pounds of food:

ALBUMINOIDS DIGESTED.		
	Pounds per 100 lbs. of the food.	Loss by cooking.
Raw. Cooked.		
Clover hay,.....	9.831	7.641
Corn meal,.....	8.47	6.81
Corn meal, old.....	7.562	6.236
	1.326	

In these trials artificial digestion was employed, and it might be claimed that actual digestion might give different results, but a comparison with the average results of the German feeding trials shows that the artificial digestion trials are worthy of confidence.

Again, it may be stated that for a period of several years experiments were carried on at the Maine State Agricultural College with pigs, and the result of these experiments was that cooked corn meal was not as good for growing or fattening pigs as the raw. Bearing upon this same point we have also a series of experiments that during the past ten years have been carried on at the Ontario experimental farm at Guelph, Can., where the daily increase per head of cattle has been determined for twenty different kinds of food in different combinations; and it was a very decided result that the same cooked corn meal, when combined with a mixture of uncooked grain, gave a daily increase (these results are an average of many hundreds) of 1.80 pounds, the same mixture uncooked gave an increase daily of 2.60 pounds.

The above fact comes more closely to the real wants of the farmer. In certain directions and among a certain class of farmers there exists a strong prejudice against anything that savors of scientific agriculture, and what comes from a scientific source, or comes from a scientific experiment, is looked upon with suspicion, but in the case of the Ontario farm there has been a continual trial of ten years' duration in just the way any farmer would go to work to experiment for himself, and the general average upon hundreds of animals is as stated above. The fact that there is so great an advantage of uncooked over cooked food should be fully understood by farmers, so that they may not be led into the use of steamers or cookers at a heavy cost. The past few years have witnessed rapid strides in the line of scientific agriculture, and of that character that arrives at results that the farmer of today need have no suspicion of. Strange as it may seem, the United States is becoming one immense field of experimentation, the benefits of which will be largely felt in the future.

W. H. YEOMANS.

## Making the Most of Manure.

Hoofs are generally cared for, very little manure is made by them. And the little is generally thrown out on the ground, where it is washed away or left until it is wasted. There are two proper ways to handle the manure made in the pens. It should either be mixed with bedding so freely, with muck or some other absorbent, that none of it remains when it is washed out, it should be taken out of the pen and put upon the compost heap or spread at once upon the ground where it is to be used. There is so little of it when it is made in the pens that it is of no consequence, and so make no special effort to preserve it.

There is a great loss every year on the account of the most valuable manure, which is the manure from hogs while being fattened, and in this way none of it is lost, either by washing or evaporation, as it is covered over by the manure from the hens and cow stable, and there is no loss of it, and which acts as an absorbent.

These recommendations apply, of course, specially to sheep, but the ideas enunciated therein are equally applicable to other kinds of animals, and of course to the care of cleanliness and proper ventilation in the byre, pure water, good food, but not too much, and the use of lime, which is a great element of a puerile element.

It is a fact that the pens should be cleaned out at the time when they lamb down, they should receive a liberal amount of dry food, to be regulated according to the season.

The quantity of roots should at all times be limited, and beside shells, a fresh early spring should be given every day after the early spring the tops should be removed.

3. Dry food should be given at the same time as the fresh break of roots, to prevent the growth of roots, and to keep the roots from getting into the soil.

4. Protection from cold winds and driving rain.

5. Plenty of trough space allowed for the swine, and should be shifted daily, and set well apart.

6. Dry food should be given at all times to prevent the growth of roots, and to keep the roots from getting into the soil.

7. Rock salt should at all times be accessible.

8. Roots suffering from foot rot or other forms of disease should be removed from the fold and placed on dry litter, and receive such other attention as the circumstances demand.

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## TOWNSEND'S LETTER.

## Growth of the Jewelry House of Tiffany.

## Sub-Treasurer Bigelow's Relations With Bryant and Tilden.

## The Irish of Boston and their Com-patriots of New York.

## Other Mugwump Performances.

## The Irish of Boston and their Com-patriots of New York.

## New York, December 24.—I hear that the Christmas sales exceed those of this year. A salesman tells me that Tiffany's, for instance, got off \$150,000 more than last year in the same period of the holidays. This is followed to keep somewhat upon the beaten path; they not only deal in jewelry, bronzes, &amp;c., but in lighter matters like stationery and varieties, and they fit up theatres and public places, such as the Lyceum Theatre, while one of the firm has just finished an extraordinary-looking house on the corner of Madison Avenue and one of the seventy odd streets which is tinted both in stone and glass, the tinting on the roof to last 100 years old.

This is the latest craze in America, to look older, to something so old that it is not legible and certainly not beautiful. There is nothing to be seen in building large houses out of stone, as they fit up the best seats. When this age comes to be judged by subsequent ones it will be said by the archiologist that it was a "craze." That was the spirit of the times, but it led to an amateurishness they did not have the builders erected this propositus house.

From what I see on every side I advise you to go into the trade of trade and production. All the lawyers I see are either overworked or unscrupulously working.

The doctors are trying to get the wealth of others, and the per cent. of investment or social kind. To live through this life without a business that is more than a mere craft of the wit, is exceedingly bad, pronounced by the ever-rising sense of impending calamity.

These Tiffanys began business in 1837, and in the childhood of the country. They had a little store in Broadway, over which was a dwelling, perhaps their own. The first Tiffany and his brother, Mr. Tilden, supplied to Van Buren, of New York, a missing quantity, the newspaper writer's assistance. General Jackson had discerned the need of assistance, and the paper was given to the United States.

## Various Topics.

I hear that the brokers here have been doing a trade for the last two years, and are therefore first with their money, and are second with their goods.

The brokers are trying to get the wealth of others, and the per cent. of investment or social kind. To live through this life without a business that is more than a mere craft of the wit, is exceedingly bad, pronounced by the ever-rising sense of impending calamity.

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First the crowns of everything in the milieue are made very high indeed.

Then up the side and projecting above the triangular apex of this tower are piled rows of slender looms of various ribbons, birds, wings, etc., and a variety of other ornament, to such an alarming extent, that the hat of a small woman often seems the most important part of the whole.

An affair of this sort placed before one at the opera or theatre is as perfect as can be.

The hat of a small woman, however, is enough to try the patience of any man or woman.

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## BEWARE

Boston Weekly Globe.  
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1885.

J. T. JONES!  
Who claims to be an agent of THE WEEKLY GLOBE in Maine. He is not an agent of THE GLOBE, and will be arrested as soon as he can be found. Do not pay money for THE GLOBE to any travelling agent, as THE GLOBE has no travelling agents in Maine.

## The Weekly Globe.

SEND \$1  
AND RECEIVE

The Weekly Globe

14 MONTHS.

ONLY \$1!

TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS  
AND  
FORM A CLUB!

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How Women Wash Their Faces.

(Chicago Times.)

A woman who in disgrace was fleeing from some crime he had committed. She was travelling in a stage and stopped at a country inn. The travellers alighted and the supper was not ready when the porch. A man was sitting leaning against the porch of the post. He was watching the woman as she washed her face and hands, and when she was done he at once arrested her. He discovered her sex by means of applying his hands to her face and then rub up and down and short. All women laugh and water and stroke gently downward.

This is Just as Good as New.

(Chicago Times.)

An evening train was pulling into Sawyer City on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia railroad, a man in a dark suit and hat happened to be the only occupant of the rear coach. The young man was improving each opportunity to do a little bragging, and when the unbroken stuck his head into the door and yelled "Sawyer! Sawyer!" As soon as the young man recovered he retorted: "I don't care if you do, we've been engaged more than two weeks."

Evidently He Didn't Go Often.

(Chicago Times.)

A man in Minneapolis sued a church for \$20,000 because he fell down a stairway, which he took for a dark closet. He lost his suit. The jury evidently took the ground that it was man's duty to go to church he must put up with the consequences.

Long Enough to Fence It Round.

(Lowell Courier.)

At tax sale of some land in Albany, the other day, one purchaser bid \$154 for one scellionth of an acre. In figures it represents about \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.

never happen; but it may. It is the duty of the Democratic House to see that nothing is done which will take away from the people the controlling voice in the selection of the executive of the nation.

**ARBITRATION IN LABOR DISPUTES.**  
Some years ago I heard an elderly merchant complain that the young men who came into his store to learn the business no longer took such pride or interest in it as the same class had taken in the time of his father. "They used to feel as if the firm and its interests and reputation were as much their concern as my father's, but now they only work for wages, try to get as much and give as little as possible, feel no share in our prosperity, no sympathy with our misfortunes, and leave us without care or regret." "But," said I, "is it not a fact that, in your father's time, they lived in his family, spent their evenings at his fireside, and that your mother gave them, in many respects, the care of a mother?" "Yes," said he, "she darned their stockings, and took care of them if they had colds or were ill." I did not ask him whether his own wife would do the same for the young men of the later generation, for such a question in regard to that fine lady might have seemed to be a bad jest. It is plain, however, that two different theories or systems of relations cannot be mixed. The employer cannot expect family or "feudal" attachment from his employee if he is not willing to give family or feudal care.

We urge upon our many kind agents the importance of showing sample copies of THE GLOBE. THE GLOBE speaks for itself, and when fairly examined always wins the approval of the one to whom it is given. Sample copies are free, and will be sent immediately upon the receipt of a postal telling the number required. We call particular notice to the watch and book advertisements, as it has been decided to give advice as to the stipulations which should bind himself in a contract.

The only possible definition of fair wages is the highest wages one can get. If a man thinks that he can get more by moving to another place, or by striking, he does right to try it. The same must be said of the employer on the other side. Arbitration ever modifies this state of things it will do so by totally recasting the wages system and merging it in another and higher industrial organization. W. G. SUMNER.

**NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS.**

If a man indulges in the luxury of a bath only once a year, perhaps January 1st is as good a time to take it as any other—provided he accustoms himself somewhat gradually to the out-door air. But, for people who are civilized, the bath on the first day of the new year is very much like the open air to live up to the spirit of the law. It is certainly to be hoped that the humor in regard to the woolen manufacturers has no foundation in fact. The manufacturers would be worse than short-sighted to openly invite a most deplorable state of affairs, such as would without doubt be precipitated by any action tending to avoid the conditions of an open and legitimate arrangement of the hours of labor. Manufacturing communities can ill afford to invite strike, especially at a time when there is a movement to abolish feudal relations of patronage and subserviency between landlords and tenants, there should be a counter-movement to introduce something of the same kind between employers and employees. These two parties have interests which are on one side antagonistic, on another side harmonious.

As in every other such case the interests are capable of harmonious combination on some higher organization, and it is that higher organization which we want to find. Some have thought that it was to be found in the combination of arbitration with the wages system, so as to throw out the element of struggle involved in the latter. Is this opinion well founded? Let us see what arbitration means and what its necessary conditions are.

The new and higher organization of industry in which co-operative effort will supersede antagonistic interests can never run against the whole social current of our time, and can never include contradictory elements. There must be family sympathies on both sides, or on neither; independent rights on both sides or on neither.

The new organization will result by evolution from persistent struggle to meet the difficulties of the case by those who have it to deal with. It is very probable that arbitration will occupy an important place as one of the experiments by which this result will have been brought about.

Heretofore the opinion has prevailed that the employer had the authority to determine the use to be made of the capital, and the policy to be pursued in the industry, and that he accordingly bore the entire speculative risk. If the employees are to be under any system of arbitration as to the wages which they receive, it is plain that there must be a complete revision of the relations which they bear to the business in this respect, and they must be regarded as having a joint interest in it. They will no longer work for contract wages determined by the supply and demand of labor, but for wages to be determined from time to time at the demand of either employers or employees, according to the prosperity of the enterprise as shown by the books.

On the one hand then it is difficult to see how both these parties in joint interest could be satisfied if one of them alone possessed the power to direct the enterprise, and on the other hand it is difficult to understand how they could unite in its control. In fact, arbitration, if made a system, would seem to lead right up to one of the demands of wage receivers which are now often made, viz.: That they, through their representatives, or through public officials, shall have constant access to the books of the employers, in order that they may not work in the dark, when demanding more wages, nor remain content with less when timely informed.

It is this demand which is to be met.

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## JUICY CANVAS-BACKS.

Their Winter Home on the Susquehanna.

Paradise Frequent by the Sportsmen of Several Large Cities.

Choice Pickings for President Cleveland and the Prince of Wales.

HAVRE-DE-GRAVE, Md., December 26.—"Ducks ain't as plentiful as they used to be," said an old gunner, standing on a light-house shore and scanning with practiced eye the vast celery flats. "Why, sir, I've seen canvasbacks shooting down from the sky in clouds and settle on the flats so thick that the wildest shot even could bring down one or two every crack. They've been shot out, sir. They fellers down on the island, with their swivel guns, two or three winters ago, like to cleaned out the place for good. The ducks they didn't kill they drove away in terror. If the law had let that sort of thing go on, there wouldn't have been a canvas back to shoot at by the close of the season. I tell you, game ain't what it used to be, but the ducks will continue to come here as long as there celery beds grows."

A satisfied expression came over the old man's face as he staked his hopes on the celery beds and closed his gun to the trade, and when he hung out his sign, he was off on an immense business.

When the shooting is good, car-loads of ducks are shipped to New York, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities. Hundreds of dozens of the delicate game are also sent West and South and some idea of the extent of the business may be had from the fact that the number of the leading cities of the country depend on the Susquehanna river and its tributaries for their supply of canvas-backs.

What he said is true about these ducking waters, and no place like this in the country for such feeding on wild celery in fall and winter. The old gunner found there are better and bring higher prices than those from anywhere else. This fact is due to their feeding on wild celery in fall and winter, the old gunner said, and a duck shot in a day's shooting with his gun is considered a bad day's work, and it takes old and experienced gunners to get on their feeding ground, piled in on the flats in the fall of the year to 100 miles. Nearly every time a gunner pulled the trigger from five to twelve ducks dropped.

The next oldest and best shot is Captain John Poplar, who has also scored up in the hundreds, and returned several times to shore during a day's shooting with his gun to bring up dead ducks. He shot from a sink box. During the early part of the day he exploded one of the two guns he had, and out of enthusiasm with his gun, although that, too, at times was too hot to load. Poplar's knowledge of the habits and movements of ducks is wonderful, and the particular spot he had been feeding the night before. The necessary noise of laying out the decoys disturbed them, as it was a day's shooting, and the gunners were in readiness and the ducks, anxious to get on their feeding ground, piled in on the flats in the fall of the year to 100 miles. Nearly every time a gunner pulled the trigger from five to twelve ducks dropped.

"But I want to find the parting stone," repeated the writer.

"There's some of it now," continued the old gunner, who seemed to be a little deaf, although very communicative.

He pointed to an irregular ledge of the well-known conglomerate and began to expatiate on its excellent qualities as building stone.

"But the parting stone!" I want to find the Roxbury parting stone!" was repeated in his ear in a louder tone.

"Oh, the parting stone!" exclaimed the stranger, in a tone which seemed to say, "Why didn't you say so before?"

He gave the direction to the corner of Centre and Roxbury streets by accompanying the writer thither, telling meanwhile of various landmarks which were passed on the way.

The stone was readily recognized, not only by the name which it bore on its face, but by a picture which had been found in Drake's "Town of Roxbury," showing the stone as it appeared years ago, when it supported a tall, thin, slender post, and the post, red-rodded to design a post to stand, before the era of gas and electric lights. This picture, on an enlarged scale, is given above.

A high bank wall of pudding stone, surrounded by a low picket fence, now bounds the estate at the intersection of Centre and Roxbury streets on Eliot square, and at the edge of the sidewalk and facing the Norfolk House, with its back against the wall, stands the parting stone. The hand of improvement, at or least of good intention, at some time, has whitewashed the stone, and the letters black, but now the whitewash has for the most part yielded to the attacks of the weather, at the middle of the line, as the "miles" was a happy aftermath when the rest of the work was finished.

The Lake Shore Report. The Lake Shore report was also made a full card of. It is well known that the only time of the year in which Lake Shore makes any money is after the close of the inland navigation. To make up a good showing this year almost all the traffic has been taken away from the Michigan Centre and Northwestern report of an increase of \$66,000 for the week. Last year the road was heavily loaded in at this time of the year, and everything was frozen in, and last December about \$421,000. This year it had no snow at all, and earned \$47,000, showing a gain of but a day's earnings last year.

COAL.—In Antioch the market is dull, and the price of a barrel of anthracite, a ton for January, is \$1.75 per ton, and the price of a barrel of bituminous coal is \$1.50 per ton.

SHIPS.—The market is moderate on grain shipments, moderate on sea contracts. The grain market dull and trade is about over for the season.

THE GLOBE.—There is a quiet trade, and the price of a barrel of anthracite is \$1.75 per ton.

STEAMERS.—The market is quiet, and the price of a barrel of anthracite is \$1.75 per ton.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio stock has been very dull, and the price of a barrel of hand-packed coffee is \$1.75, do. do. do. \$1.50.

CHICAGO.—The market is dull, and the price of a barrel of hand-packed coffee is \$1.75 per ton.

EGGS.—The market for eggs has improved.

WHEAT.—The market for eggs has improved.

## BILL NYE

Details Information About the Earth.

Round Ball Older Than the Plumber Joke.

Or Even Than the Witticism of the New Bonnet.

Some New Truth About the Imaginary Poles.

But Not a Word of Stanislaus or Other Real Ones.

[Chicago News.]

The earth is that body in the solar system which most of my readers now desire to know, and which some of them, I regret to say, modestly desire to own and control, forgetting that the earth is the Lord's and the less thereof. Some men do not care who owns the earth so long as they get it for less than it is worth.

The earth is 500,000,000 years of age, according to Professor Proctor, but she doesn't look it to me. The Duke of Argyll maintains that she is but 10,000,000 years old last August, but what does an ordinary duke know about these things? So far as I am concerned I will put Proctor's memory against that of any low-priced duke that I have ever seen.

Newton claimed that the earth would gradually dry up and become porous, and that water would at last become a curiosity. Many believe this and are rapidly preparing their systems by a rigid course of treatment so that they can live for years without the use of water internally or externally.

Other scientists who have sat up nights to monkey with the solar system, and thereby shorten the solar system, claim that the earth is getting very top-heavy at the North pole, and that one of these days while we are thinking of something else, the great weight of accumulated ice, snow, and the vast accumulation of second-hand Arctic relief expeditions,

Will jerk the Earth Out of its present position with so much sputter, and in such an extremely forthright manner, that many people will permanently strabismus and much brioche will be for sale at a great sacrifice. This may or may not be true. I have not been up in the Arctic regions to investigate its truth or falsity, though there seems to be a growing sentiment throughout the country in favor of the theory. A great many people during the last year have written me and given me their consent.

If I could take about twenty good picked men and go up there for the summer instead of bringing back twenty picked men I wouldn't mind the trip, and I feel that we really ought to have a larger colony on ice in that region than we now have.

The earth is composed of land and water. Some parts have large banks of ice in it. The earth evolves and grows to once in twenty-four hours, though it seems to revolve faster than that and to wobble a good deal during the holidays. Nothing tickles the earth more than to confuse a man when he is coming home late at night, and to rise up suddenly and hit him in the back with a town lot. People who think there is no fun nor relaxation among the heavenly bodies certainly have not studied the stars. Even the moon is a humorist.

A friend of mine who was returning late at night from a regular meeting of the Society for the Amelioration of the Hot Scotch said that

The Earth Rose Up Suddenly. In front of him and his wife with a right of way, and as he was about to rise up again he was stunned by a terrific blow between the shoulder blades with an old land grant that he thought had lapsed years ago. When he staggered to his feet he found that the moon, in order to add to his confusion, had gone down in front of him and risen again behind him, with her thumb on her nose.

So I say, without fear of successful contradiction, that you don't think that planets and orbits and one thing and another have fun on the quiet, you are grossly ignorant of their habits.

The earth is about half way between Mercury and Saturn in the matter of density. Mercury is of about the specific gravity of iron, while that of Saturn corresponds with cork in the matter of density and specific gravity. The earth of course does not have the density of either.

Mercury is the master of all practical purposes. A negro who fell out of the tower of the twenty-story building while trying to clean the upper window by drinking a quart of alcohol and then breathing hard on the glass, says that he regards the earth as perfectly solid and safe to do business on for years to come.

He claims that those who maintain that the earth's crust is only 2500 miles in thickness have not thoroughly tested the master by a system of practical experiments.

The Poles of the Earth are purely imaginary. I hate to print this statement in a large paper in such a way as to injure the reputation of the great author of the book with which I stick to the theory that the earth revolves upon large poles and that the aurora borealis is but the reflection from a hot box at the North pole, but I am here to tell the truth, and if my readers think it disagreeable to read the truth what must my anguish be to have to tell it? The mean diameter of the earth is 7016 English statute miles, but the actual diameter from pole to pole is the mean diameter, 7896 miles, while the equatorial diameter is 7925½ miles.

The long and patient struggle of our earnest and tireless geographers and savants in past years in order to obtain these figures and have them exact have failed. A little streak of sunlight gilded the skulls, and as the man sat there another came up and looked at them. Then he slowly took out his revolver. A simultaneous movement took place on the part of the two, the man who had been holding for peace, and holding up his weapon asked the middle man:

"Will you give me it?"

"How much will you give me?"

"Sir! Do you take this for a pawnbroker's shop?"

"Well, I didn't know. I see the sign there—three balls—and every man put on his hat as he took in the situation.

Liberty or Death.

[Detroit Free Press.]

The air-line division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, beyond Madison, is a six-incher built up to the sky, consisting of only two inferior buildings, and is the shortest tract of country. On approaching the station the other day a brakeman put his head into the smoker and yelled "Liberty!" to the passengers.

"Brakeman," said a passenger, "as you took the town at a glance?"

"Yes, sir."

"Positive?"

"Yes, sir."

"What can be a mistake?"

"Why, no, sir; what place did you think it was?"

"Well," said the passenger slowly, "I didn't know but it might be Death."

stability back of its sounding. Did I hear some one mention the paper mache sandwiches? Remember, there are back number sandwiches as well as wormy chestnuts. Falgrave's official career with the divine Fugitive does his best, but is the product of many serious and stormy arguments. There is but one way to settle the question, and that is the editing of a special poetical department in a farm and household sheet. It is a great service to the vastness of American poetical effluv. However, after looking the ground over, I think may safely say that of poets in the university at Oxford there are not out of the way stars from among beans and wheat seedlings, receipts for which are not to be had, except paint for pigs and the various other daily tendencies of a well-regulated paper that no farm can afford to buy.

The professor of poetry must be well up in belles lettres to successfully officiate as a grand mogul of the giddy mass of poems that are now in vogue. There is no way for it to be absolutely necessary for him to knock out the aspirant in the first round who dares to inflict an unmerciful blow on the poor poet. Far better has his day, and he should be laid aside with Perseus, Prometheus, Minerva, Justice, Nature, and the like, a lot of dilapidated poetical nomenclature. Life is too short for a poet to be obliged to know it. If he doesn't the good people across the pond who run Oxford and bet on its pet eight will come to his rescue.

How the Stranger Was Welcomed in the Wild West.

[Murray in Washington Republic.]

It is strange that some champion of her sex has not arisen to collate and record incidents of the bravery, the patient endurance, the heroism of women, on both sides, during the late unpleasantness. There were many instances where the bravery and endurance exhibited by the weaker sex are as worthy of remembrance and record as the exploits of the valiant men of Saragossa and the Jones of Asia herself.

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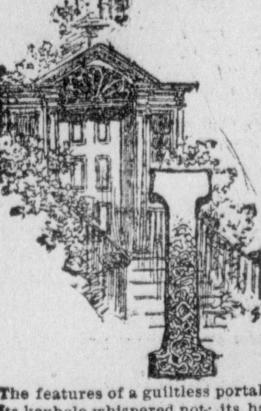
## STREET DOORS.

A POEM.

NOW PUBLISHED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

(COPYRIGHTED BY BACHELIER &amp; CO.)



HAVE no doubt that Bluebeard's chamber door

The features of a guilty portrayer,  
His keyhole wherewithal his hands made  
Not all that all the crime within betrayed;

And the smooth paths could their secret keep;

As calm pools do that o'er drowned wretches sleep.

So smooth, so calm, the city's front doors close  
On lives laid waste and more than Hebrews woes;

The indifferent wood without grime she shuns in

The mother's mouth or the husband's sin.

Permit me, then, to speak of the thrill

The latch just fallen scarcely set to fall, in

In vain appears, with bethinking sign,

The lawful tyrant, crimson-hot with wine,

Or idly strives, beside the fluttering breath,

To push a wimmin innocent,

Who knows or dreams? Men so dromenly can

Confront their gods, more mortal than their fellowman.

But when the smooth paths open, to a sight

Gives glimmers swift of what our neighbors are;

Or, flung back suddenly, lets forth the shriek

Of some lone anguish, pent for many a week,

Tow'r'd which the passers eddy, and incline

A moment's eye, then hurry on to die.

And it so hath hap happened that, when'e

A chink hath gaped through which my eye could

peer,

One of these still murmurings lives,

Where gregarious men lead lonely lives,

So much of sin and sorrow have I seen,

So much of death and darkness have been,

So much of life, but, in its steer, a base

A base, content, unhappy, callous, dead,

That have I cried, "Fate, show me, then, the

home

Where Death or worse hath not this morning

come,

The one safe sanctuary, whither Sorrow

Cannot or durst not come to sorrow?"

And still of street doors standing white,

Sift and expectable from horn till night,

Is oft as strong to fill my mind with glooms,

As a dumb city of undowned glooms,

Where my roused fancy, deaf in such grim

Tricks,

Strikes with a shuddering eagerness to fix

In which untried one of them may strive

Some confined horror dangerous there alive;

Nay, worse than doors of sepulchres are these that

That close o'er all of Death except his peace!

(All Rights Reserved.)

THE BECKONING HAND.

BY GRANT ALLEN.

Author of "The Rev. John Creedy," "The Curate of Charside," "John Canna's Treasure," "Life of Darwin," etc.

I first met Cesarine Vivian in the stalls at the Ambiguities Theatre on Christmas night.

I had promised to take Mrs. Latham and Irene to see the French plays which were then being acted by Marie Leroux's celebrated Palais Royal company. I never had a glass of wine in my life, but, in the course of time, I had always been a comfort to her, though I knew she herself considered it practically equivalent to an understood entanglement.

We had known one another intimately from childhood upward, for the Lathams were a set of second cousins of ours; but, at that time, removed, and we had always called one another by our Christian names, and been very fond of one another in a simple girlish way, as long as we had been in each other's company. Still I maintained there was no definite understanding between us, and if Mrs. Latham thought I had any pretensions to her, she must have known that a young man of 22, with a decent fortune and a nice estate down in Devonshire, was likely to look about him for a wife, and that, of course, of settling down and marrying quietly.

I had brought the yacht up to London

bridge, and was running about town casually, when I took Irene and her mother to see "Faustine," at the Ambiguities. As soon as we were seated in the boxes, I said, "I whisper to you, touching my hand lightly with her fan, "Just look at the very dark girl on the other side of you, Harry. Did you ever see such an anybody so perfectly beautiful?"

It has always been a great comfort to me, that Irene herself was the first person to speak to me, and to Cesarine Vivian's extraordinary beauty.

I turned round, as if by accident, and gave a passing glance, where Irene was looking at me, with a frank and gay style, running about town casually, when I took Irene and her mother to see "Faustine," at the Ambiguities. As soon as we were seated in the boxes, I said, "I whisper to you, touching my hand lightly with her fan, "Just look at the very dark girl on the other side of you, Harry. Did you ever see such an anybody so perfectly beautiful?"

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## DEFINITION OF THE BIBLE

As Given by the Recent  
Pittsburg Conference.

Rabbi Solomon Schindler's Discourses on  
the Platform

Recently Adopted by That Memorable  
Conclave.

Rabbi Solomon Schindler delivered the following lecture at the Temple Adath Israel last evening:

"In my last letter I have discussed the causes, which in my opinion have led to the Pittsburg Conference, speaking of its work, I know of no better introduction to my research than to read to you the text of the rabbi who formed that memorable conclave. The following is its full text:

"First—We realize in every religion an attempt to grasp the infinite, and in every mode, some or book of revelation held sacred in every religious system the consciousness of the indwelling of God in man.

"We realize in every religion the conception of the God idea as taught in our Scriptures and developed and spiritualized by the Jewish teachers, according with the religious and philosophical progress of their respective ages. We maintain that Judaism preserved and defended simple and direct ideas of the God idea, and that it was the product of human genius, then every one of its prescriptions must be fulfilled by us, and we could easily account for the reason that the writers, without the remotest idea of deceiving us, had explained things to the best of their knowledge, and reduce facts to their possibly true basis; we could admire their legislation of God, and its practicality and its right and practicable for us; we could claim the right of legislating for ourselves, as former generations did for themselves. Thus:

"All Antagonism Against the Bible

would cease at once, and it would become again the book of the world.

"The other two points are understood, it becomes evident that we form no nationality, but a religious sect; that we reject all theologies in the advent of a personal messiah, and if the word "messianic" is used in the sense of the God idea of the world, under those theologies which are called laws, can be nothing but the divine force. Laws are not intelligent creatures, having a will of their own. They are effects. And when we say they are effects of nature it is not that we mean they are not expressions of God; we know it does not. According to the intimation of the New Testament, when we have reached his highest development, in the meantime, and that the eighties will be the time when all humanity will have reached the highest development, not to divorce religion from life, we must participate as a body in the solution of all the problems of the day, we must be a religious sect—so that the organization of society and to the removal of all the evils which the present system carries with it, in the amelioration of the condition of our less fortunate brethren, and the work of charity here—much of grace, much of inference, with many perplexities, and much that is not discernible by our logic; but when we appear in Zion and before God, we shall see Him as He is no more. Personality" may not be necessary, yet it is necessary to us. Nor is that necessity in any degree diminished by saying that

"Our Conceptions of God  
must be in every very natural limited. As far as they are to be had at all they must be had with the limitations that belong to human conditions. Any other method of thinking of God would be the denial of God."

"He said: We are laborers together with God, or "follow-workers" together with God, in the revised version.

"The whole God idea of the world, under those theologies which are called laws, can be

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